

4-9-2010

Program from the inauguration of University of Mississippi Chancellor Daniel W. Jones

University of Mississippi. Chancellor

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“At The University of Mississippi, we have the opportunity
and responsibility to move beyond the transformation
of individual lives. We must purposefully participate in
transforming our community, state, nation and world.”

—CHANCELLOR DANIEL W. JONES

The investiture of
DR. DANIEL W. JONES

Chancellor of
The University of Mississippi

April 9, 2010
Ten o'clock, Friday morning

Gertrude C. Ford Center for the Performing Arts



DR. DANIEL W. JONES

WAS NAMED THE 16TH CHANCELLOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI BY THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN JUNE 2009.

He took office as the university's chief executive officer July 1 and is responsible for the operation and management of a four-campus comprehensive university. The university includes nine schools at the Oxford campus; five at the Medical Center in Jackson; the Advanced Education Center in Tupelo; the DeSoto Center in Southaven; and additional sites in Grenada and Booneville.

A Vicksburg native, Dr. Jones previously was vice chancellor for health affairs at The University of Mississippi Medical Center. He is the first physician to lead Ole Miss and still keeps a black leather doctor's bag on a shelf in his office. As he enters a new phase of his Ole Miss career, Dr. Jones is looking forward to helping write the next chapter in the university's history.

In his first semester as chancellor, enrollment topped 18,000 for the first time, the *Chronicle of Higher Education* named UM one of 10 “Great Colleges to Work For,” and students moved into the first new residence hall in nearly 40 years. Service is a focus of his chancellorship—and of the inauguration—and he strongly believes that an important part of the university’s mission is to improve the quality of life for all Mississippians.

In addition to serving as vice chancellor at the Medical Center, Dr. Jones was dean of the School of Medicine and Herbert G. Langford Professor of Medicine. During the six years he was responsible for leading the five schools and the health system in Jackson, enrollment, private funding, research programs and commitment to minority education increased dramatically.

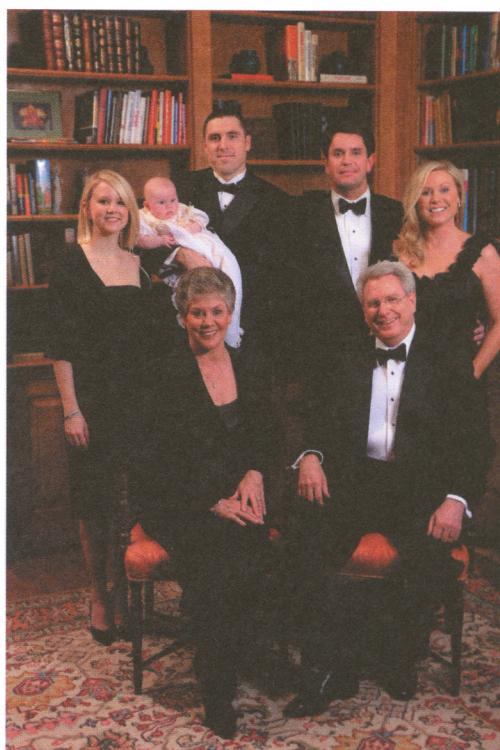
While a faculty member at UMMC, he served as the first principal investigator for the landmark Jackson Heart Study, a National Institutes of Health-sponsored research program. A specialist in clinical hypertension, Jones is active in the American Heart Association (AHA). He was the association’s 2007-08 national president and served on its National Board of Directors for several years. He is a recognized authority in hypertension research and worked for many years with the AHA on scientific conferences, medical journals, treatment guidelines and other patient-oriented initiatives.

A fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of Alpha Omega Alpha national honor medical society, Dr. Jones was named one of the “Best Doctors in America” from 1996-2008.

After earning his undergraduate degree in chemistry from Mississippi College in 1971, Dr. Jones entered the School of Medicine at The University of Mississippi Medical Center and graduated with his M.D. in 1975.

He completed his residency in internal medicine there in 1978 and then was in private practice in Laurel, Mississippi. In 1985, he went to South Korea as a medical missionary.

He and his wife, Lydia, whom he met while enrolled at Mississippi College, have two grown children. Their daughter, Jennifer, is married to Jaime Flechas and lives in Oxford. Their son, Jason, lives in Clinton with his wife, Tiffany, and daughter, Brantley.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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Aubrey Patterson

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Robin Robinson

Douglas W. Rouse

C. D. Smith, Jr.

Amy Whitten

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION

Left Aisle

Liberal Arts Faculty

Library Faculty

Law Faculty

Official Delegates of Universities and Colleges, Learned Societies, and
Educational and Professional Associations

Right Aisle

Engineering Faculty

Education Faculty

Medical Faculty

Pharmacy Faculty

Business Administration Faculty

Graduate School

Nursing Faculty

Health Related Professions Faculty

Dentistry Faculty

Accountancy Faculty

Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College

Applied Sciences Faculty

Graduate Studies in the Health Sciences

Journalism and New Media Faculty

Stage

Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning

The Platform Party

The Chancellor, Daniel W. Jones

FACULTY MARSHALS

John R. Bradley

Sam Wang

Julius Cruse

STAFF MARSHALS

Robert J. Bishop

Katherine M. Tidwell

Agnes Triplett

STUDENT MARSHALS

Virginia Burke

John Davis

Jonathan Steadman

THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY

Prelude

Faculty Brass Quintet

Charles Gates and John Schuesselin, *trumpet*

Robert Gilbert, *horn*

Greg Luscombe, *trombone*

Joe Sellmansberger, *tuba*

Welcome

Morris H. Stocks *Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs*
Chair, Inaugural Steering Committee

The Inaugural Procession

Earle of Oxford's Marche William Byrd
Faculty Brass Quintet

Introduction of Platform Party

Morris H. Stocks

Presentation of Colors

Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC Units

The Star-Spangled Banner Francis Scott Key
The University of Mississippi Concert Singers
Donald Trott, *Conductor*

Introductions of Chancellor Jones' Family and Special Guests

Morris H. Stocks

Greetings

State of Mississippi Haley R. Barbour
Governor

City of Oxford George G. Patterson
Mayor

Board of Trustees Bettye H. Neely
Vice President
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning

Presentations of Insignia of the Office of Chancellor

The Faculty Kenneth J. Sufka
Chair, Faculty Senate

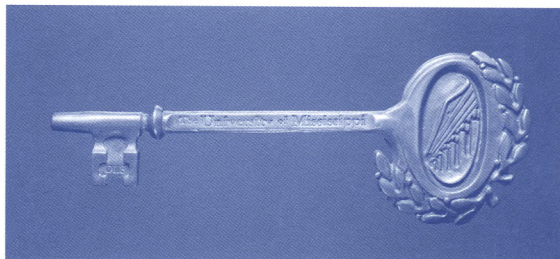
The Alumni Charles C. Clark
President, Ole Miss Alumni Association

The University Key

The key is an ancient symbol of ownership, representing the responsibility of stewardship for university resources, both human and material.

The University of Mississippi Key was designed and executed by James Ronald Bartlett, professor emeritus of modern languages at The University of Mississippi. The key is similar in general design and size to the key presented to the Deputy Lord Mayor of Oxford, England, at the city of Oxford's Sesquicentennial celebration in 1987.

The University of Mississippi Key incorporates a design of the Lyceum on one side and the University Seal on the reverse side. Wreaths of laurel are clustered along both sides of the grip as symbols of the honor and dignity valued by faculty, students, staff and alumni. Inscriptions along the shaft signify past and future generations of The University of Mississippi.



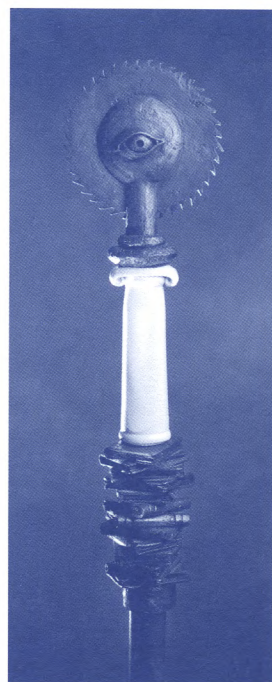
The University Mace

In the Middle Ages, ceremonial maces were carried by bodyguards of French and English monarchs. Later, the mace became an important symbol of office in both civil and academic processions. Many American universities today have maces that have been designed to reflect the unique character and values of the institution.

The University of Mississippi Mace was designed in 1996 by Ron Dale, professor of art, and Gregory Shelnutt, associate professor of art. It was constructed by them with the assistance of Russell Pinion of the Physical Plant Department and was first presented to Chancellor Robert C. Khayat at his investiture.

The mace is topped by a bronze symbolic sun revolving around the eye of wisdom. This image is derived from the University Medallion worn by the chancellor. The sun is traditionally associated symbolically with kings, paternal authority, worldly status, fame, victory, life force and force of will. The eye is associated symbolically with light and intellectual perspicacity. The sun rests on an Ionic column made of porcelain. The column represents the structure of a strong community or institution and reflects the Greek Revival architecture of the Lyceum.

The column stands on a stack of bronze books arranged in a spiral representing stairs. The stairs symbolize emotional and spiritual development and the gradual acquisition of wisdom and knowledge. The staff of the mace is made of native walnut, turned to a taper and finished with a bronze tip.



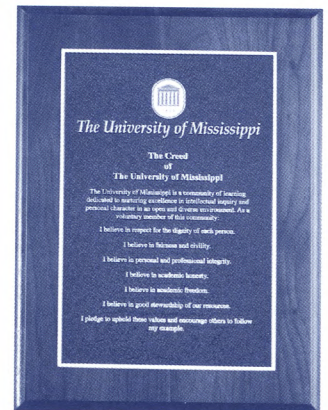
Just What the Doctor Ordered

The work to be presented to Chancellor Daniel W. Jones on behalf of The University of Mississippi Medical Center is a print of *Just What the Doctor Ordered*, a watercolor study by the acclaimed Clinton, Mississippi, artist Wyatt Waters. The original work was commissioned in 2006 by the Mississippi State Medical Association in celebration of its sesquicentennial. The gift celebrates Dr. Jones' career as a physician and his distinguished service as a faculty member and later as the leader of the Medical Center.



The Ole Miss Creed

On behalf of the student body, 2009-10 ASB President Artair Rogers will present to Chancellor Jones a plaque bearing the words of the Ole Miss Creed. Adopted by the university in 2003, the creed sets a standard by which members of the Ole Miss community attempt to live. It was drafted by a committee of students, faculty, staff, alumni and community members to succinctly state the institution's values. During the creed's development, more than 1,500 individuals participated in focus groups and sometimes lengthy discussions about what Ole Miss people value and believe.



The Ole Miss Creed

The University of Mississippi is a community of learning dedicated to nurturing excellence in intellectual inquiry and personal character in an open and diverse environment.

As a voluntary member of this community:

I believe in respect for the dignity of each person.

I believe in fairness and civility.

I believe in personal and professional integrity.

I believe in academic honesty.

I believe in academic freedom.

I believe in good stewardship of our resources.

I pledge to uphold these values and encourage others to follow my example.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, LEARNED SOCIETIES, AND EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

1636

Harvard University

Warren Steel

Alumnus

1749

University of Pennsylvania

Joe Flynt

Alumnus

1749

Washington &

Lee University

Goodloe Lewis

Alumnus

1785

University of Georgia

Angela Hornsby-Gutting

Alumna

1789

**The University of North
Carolina at Chapel Hill**

Donald L. Dyer

Alumnus

1794

University of Tennessee

Michael D. Moss

Alumnus

1798

University of Louisville

George Ellard

Alumnus

1801

University of South Carolina

Morris H. Stocks

Alumnus

1822

Athens State University

Albert Elmore

*Professor of English
and Drama*

1826

Case Western Reserve

University

Beverly Skipper

Alumna

1826

Mississippi College

Lee G. Royce

President

1833

Mercer University

James S. Netherton

*Vice President,
Administration and Finance*

1834

Tulane University

Webster R. Heidelberg

Alumnus

1835

University of West Alabama

Denise Knight

*Associate Professor of
Instructional Leadership*

1835

University of West Alabama

Vinkat Sharman

*Dean, College of Natural
Sciences and Mathematics*

1848

Rhodes College

Frank Mitchener

Alumnus

1853

University of Florida

Clifford F. Dance

Alumnus

1857

**The University of the South-
Sewanee**

Robert Harvey Paine

Alumnus

1861

Chapman University

Parham Williams

Former Dean, School of Law

1866

Rust College

David L. Beckley

President

1869

Tougaloo College

Abdul Turay

*Vice President,
Academic Affairs*

1871

Alcorn State University

Richard Green
Provost

1873

Blue Mountain College

Bettye Coward
President

1873

Vanderbilt University

Max W. Williams
Alumnus

1877

Jackson State University

Marcus Chanay
*Associate Vice President,
Student Life*

1878

Mississippi State University

Mark E. Keenum
President

1883

Jacksonville State University

Paul R. Beezley
Assistant Professor of History

1883

Stetson University

Timothy D. Letzring
Alumnus

1884

**Mississippi University
for Women**

Claudia A. Limbert
President

1885

Bryn Mawr College

Deborah Hicks Bailey
Alumna

1885

**Georgia Institute
of Technology**

Alexa and Nathan Chilcutt
Alumni

1885

**Georgia Institute
of Technology**

Van Cuthbert
Alumnus

1887

Clark University

Ronald Walters
Alumnus

1887

**North Carolina
State University**

Keith McGregor
Alumnus

1889

Clemson University

Allyson Best
Alumna

1889

**Slippery Rock University
of Pennsylvania**

Major General Joseph
Lewis Fant III
Alumnus

1890

Millsaps College

Louise Burney
Vice President, Finance

1890

Oklahoma State University

William J. Dunn
Alumnus

1891

**The University of North
Carolina at Greensboro**

Myrna Colley-Lee
Alumna

1894

Louisiana Tech University

Laura Thompson
Faculty Advisor

1895

**Southern Association of
Colleges and Schools**

Martha D. Saunders
Representative

1903

**The American Political
Science Association**

Richard G. Forgette
Representative

1906

University of West Georgia

Charles T. Swann
Alumnus

1906

William Carey College

Tommy King
President

1908

Montclair State University

Thomas Harvey

Alumnus

1908

James Madison University

Lindsey Trimble

Alumna

1909

Arkansas State University

Steve Owens

Vice President,

University Development

1910

**University of
Southern Mississippi**

Robert D. Lyman

Provost

1910

**University of
Southern Mississippi**

Martha D. Saunders

President

1911

**East Tennessee
State University**

Gayle E. "Russ" Russell

Alumnus

1911

**Mississippi Gulf Coast
Community College**

Willis H. Lott

President

1911

**Southern Methodist
University**

R. Gerald Turner

President

1917

Hinds Community College

Theresa Hamilton

Vice President

1924

Delta State University

John M. Hilpert

President

1925

Holmes Community College

Martha Cofer

Academic Dean

1926

**Mississippi Delta
Community College**

Larry G. Bailey

President

1928

**Copiah-Lincoln
Community College**

Jane Hulon

Vice President,

Instructional Services

1937

Pepperdine University

Kanet Thomas

Director of Special Programs

1948

**Northeast Mississippi
Community College**

Johnny L. Allen

President

1948

**Itawamba Community
College**

David C. Cole

President

1948

**Northwest Mississippi
Community College**

Gary Lee Spears

President

1949

**Coahoma Community
College**

Rosetta Howard

Vice President, Academic Affairs

1950

**Mississippi Valley State
University**

Donna H. Oliver

President

1950

**Mississippi Valley State
University**

Joseph M. Stevenson

Provost

ACADEMIC HERALDRY

A time-honored tradition of great dignity, the wearing of academic apparel is a survival of the ecclesiastical garb of the late Middle Ages, in turn a survival of still earlier civilian fashions. The academic gown, necessary for a scholar's warmth, and the hood to protect his tonsured head were apparently first regularly adopted in the 13th century at the University of Cambridge (1294). The University of Oxford was soon to follow. The custom was transplanted to this country in colonial times by Kings College in New York, now Columbia University.

In 1895, American universities and colleges standardized their academic styles and developed the intercollegiate code of academic custom. In general, the style follows the Cambridge tradition. The characteristic elements of academic regalia are three: gown, hood and cap.

The gown is usually of black material (serge or worsted for bachelors, the same or silk for masters, and silk for doctors). The doctors' dress gowns of the chief British universities are scarlet. Bachelors' gowns have pointed sleeves; masters' have long, closed sleeves, lunate at the bottom, with slits at the elbow from which the arms protrude; the doctors' have wide, round, open sleeves. Doctors' gowns are faced with panels of velvet down the front and three bars of velvet across each sleeve.

The hood, worn around the neck to hang down the back, is the principal emblem of the nature and source of the degree held. It is edged with velvet of the colors of the degree, while its lining of silk bears the colors of the institution that granted the degree. Bachelors' hoods are 3 feet long, masters' 3 1/2, and doctors' hoods have only wide panels at the sides. Hoods may be worn only after the degree has been granted.

The cap, the square mortarboard in American universities but a round, soft, flat velvet hat in British, Canadian and some European universities, bears a tassel that may be black for all ranks and degrees or may be of gold thread for doctors and the color of the degree for bachelors and masters. The doctors' caps only may be of velvet.

The degree colors are appropriate to the category of the degree rather than to the scholar's major subject. For example, the appropriate color for degrees in arts and letters (B.A., M.A., B.Lit.) is white; in commerce, sapphire; in dentistry, lilac; in education, light blue; in engineering, orange; in the fine arts, brown; in humanities, crimson; in law, purple; in library science, lemon; in medicine, green; in music, pink; in pharmacy, olive; in philosophy (Ph.D.), dark blue; in physical education, sage; in science, golden yellow; in theology, scarlet. These colors are used for the edgings of all hoods and may be used for the velvet facing and sleeve bars of doctors' gowns and tassels on bachelors' and masters' caps.

The institutional colors, with which hoods are lined, indicate the university or college that granted the degree. Among the hoods worn by UM faculty members are those for Arkansas, red and white; Auburn, orange with two navy chevrons; Boston, scarlet with white chevron; Cambridge (England), scarlet; Chicago, maroon; Columbia, light blue with white chevron; Duke, royal blue with white chevron; Emory, navy blue with gold chevron; Harvard, crimson; Illinois, navy blue with two orange chevrons; Indiana, crimson with white chevrons; Iowa, old gold; Johns Hopkins, black with gold chevron;



Kansas, navy blue with cardinal chevron; Kentucky, azure blue with white chevron; Louisiana State, purple with old gold, parti-per-chevron; Michigan, maize with azure blue chevron; Mississippi State, maroon chevron on white; Missouri, old gold with two black chevrons; New York, violet; North Carolina, light blue with two white chevrons; Northwestern, purple with gold chevrons; Ohio State, scarlet with silver gray chevron; Oxford (England), light blue edged with white fur; Pennsylvania State, navy blue and white; Princeton, orange with black chevron; Purdue, black with two gold chevrons; Rice, silver above blue; Rochester, dandelion yellow; Rutgers, scarlet; Stanford, cardinal; Tennessee, white with orange chevrons; Texas, white above orange, parti-per-chevron; Vanderbilt, black and gold; Virginia, navy blue with orange chevron; Wisconsin, bright red; Yale, royal Yale blue.

The colors of The University of Mississippi are a blue chevron on a field of red. They were introduced by Professor Alexander Lee Bondurant in 1893.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

When it chartered The University of Mississippi on February 24, 1844, the Mississippi Legislature laid the foundation for public higher education in the state. The university opened its doors to 80 students four years later, and for 23 years it was Mississippi's only public institution of higher learning. For 110 years, it was the state's only comprehensive university.

The University of Mississippi is alive with a history of achievement that chronicles the development of the state and its people. Known affectionately as Ole Miss, Mississippi's flagship university established the fourth state-supported law school in the nation (1854) and was one of the first in the nation to offer engineering education (1854). It was one of the first in the South to admit women (1882) and the first to hire a female faculty member (1885).

Ole Miss also established the first College of Liberal Arts, School of Law, School of Engineering, School of Education, accredited School of Business Administration, Graduate School, School of Nursing, and accredited bachelor's and master's accountancy programs in the state. It has the only School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, School of Dentistry and School of Health Related Professions in Mississippi.

From its first class of 80 students, Ole Miss has grown to a doctoral degree-granting university with 15 academic divisions and 18,000 students. Located on its main campus in Oxford are the College of Liberal Arts; the schools of Accountancy, Applied Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Journalism and New Media, Law and Pharmacy; and the Graduate School. The Medical Center in Jackson trains professionals in its schools of Medicine, Nursing, Health Related Professions, Dentistry and Graduate Studies. Ole Miss continues to expand academic courses and degree offerings on its regional campuses in Southaven, Tupelo, Grenada and Booneville.

In all, more than 100 programs of study today offer superior academic experiences that provide each graduate with the background necessary for a lifetime of scholastic, social and professional growth. Strengthening and expanding the academic experience are the Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College, Croft Institute for International Studies, Lott Leadership Institute and Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation.

Recognizing UM's outstanding academic programs, Phi Beta Kappa selected the university in 2001 to shelter a chapter of what is recognized as the nation's oldest and most prestigious undergraduate honor society. UM was the first—and remains the only—public institution of higher education in Mississippi chosen for this honor.

Also reflecting the quality education Ole Miss provides, UM students regularly are chosen for prestigious scholarships. UM's 25th Rhodes Scholar was named in 2008, and, over the past 10 years, the university has produced six Truman, eight Goldwater and seven Fulbright scholars, as well as one Marshall, one Udall and one Gates Cambridge scholar.

UM's research enterprise—including programs in acoustics, atmospheric physics, health care, remote sensing, Southern studies, space law and pharmaceutical sciences—is renowned internationally. The university holds more than 40 patents for inventions including a fire ant trap, an algal herbicide, novel drug-delivery systems, a thermoacoustic refrigeration device, immune system stimulators and possible treatments for cancer, malar-



ia, pain and infections. This work takes place across the university, which is home to more than 20 major research centers. In addition, the university is a center for Faulkner studies, offering one of the finest collections of the Nobel Prize-winner's work and maintaining his Rowan Oak home as a literary shrine.

At The University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson, surgeons performed the world's first lung (1963) and heart (1964) transplants in man. Physiologists at the health sciences campus defined the role of the kidneys in controlling blood pressure. Today, the Medical Center is collaborating with Tougaloo College and Jackson State University on the Jackson Heart Study, the world's largest study of cardiovascular risk factors in African-Americans.

Four specialized hospitals on the Jackson campus include the only children's hospital in Mississippi, a women and infants' hospital, and a critical care hospital. University of Mississippi Health Care offers the only level one trauma center, the only level three neonatal intensive care nursery and the only organ-transplant programs in the state.

INAUGURAL STEERING COMMITTEE

Timothy R. Angle
Debbie Binkley
Pete Boone
Sabrina Brown
Gaye Bukur
Bonnie P. Buntin
Ann L. Canty
Alexander D. Cheng
Linda F. Chitwood
Alice M. Clark
Charles Clark
Donald R. Cole
Ken Cyree
Samuel M. Davis
Richard deShazo
Norman Easterbrook
James Ebel
Maurice R. Eftink
Charlotte N. Fant
Rose Jackson Flenorl
Kathy Gates
Gary Reeves
Joey P. Granger
Mary Harrington
Kimberly Hoover
Glenn W. Hopkins
Patricia A. Huggins
James E. Keeton
Sue T. Keiser
Gloria Kellum

Michael F. Metcalf
Ben L. Mitchell
Andrew P. Mullins
Lynne Murchison
Will Norton
James P. Pate
Pat Patterson
Ashton C. Pearson
Dennis Pickens
Thomas Reardon
Julia M. Rholes
Larry D. Ridgeway
Artair Rogers
Tony Seaman
Calvin Sellers
Carolyn Ellis Staton
Morris H. Stocks
Linda Spargo
Larry D. Sparks
Douglass Sullivan-Gonzalez
Kenneth J. Sufka
Johnette Taylor-Jenkins
Don Trott
Helen R. Turner
Timothy L. Walsh
Gerald Walton
Wendell Weakley
Barbara L. G. Wells
Mark Wilder
Noel E. Wilkin

INAUGURAL SUBCOMMITTEES

Executive Committee

Morris Stocks, *Chair*
Ann L. Canty
Patricia Huggins
Sue Keiser
Gloria Kellum
Larry Sparks

Investiture Program (Ceremony)

Morris Stocks, *Chair*
Kirsten Dellinger
Norm Easterbrook
Susan Foust
Charles Gates
Ginger Harrell
Patricia Huggins
Sue Keiser
Richard McKay
Linda Peal
Lee Smilek
Ken Sufka
Don Trott
Helen Turner
Gerald Walton

Design and Printing

Sabrina Brown, *Co-Chair*
Tony Seaman, *Co-Chair*
Virginia Burke
Wendy Carmean
Patricia Huggins
Robert Jordan
Holly Reynolds

Publicity and Media

Jim Ebel, *Chair*
Bonnie Buntin
Andre Cotten
Tom Fortner
Barbara Lago
Alex McDaniel
Traci Mitchell
James Pate
Martha Webb

Hosting

Patricia Huggins, *Co-Chair*
Linda Spargo, *Co-Chair*
Kim Barnes

Jasmine Carter
Chelsea Caveny
Charles Clark
Sue Hodge
Charles Hussey
Penny Leeton
Shirley Stuart
Whitney Webb

Service Events Calendar

Noel Wilkin, *Chair*
Chelsea Caveny
Rose Jackson Flenorl
Jason Hale
Dennis Pickens
Thomas Reardon
Larry Ridgeway
Artair Rogers
Angela Rutherford
Ken Sufka
Johnette Taylor-Jenkins
Helen Turner
Tim Walsh

Traffic, Parking, Transportation and Security

Ashton Pearson, *Co-Chair*
Calvin Sellers, *Co-Chair*
Tim Angle
Denny Buchannon
Russ Buchholz
Sean Carothers
Linda Christian
Don Dyer
Tiffany Edwards
Michael Harmon
Ray Hawkins
Donna Mooney
Andrew Mullins
Reid Russell
William Sheffield
Martha Webb
Stephen Worley

Budget

Larry Sparks, *Chair*
Ken Cyree
Sue Keiser
Dave Nichols

Housing

Debbie Binkley, *Co-Chair*
Gaye Bukur, *Co-Chair*
Martin Fisher
Mary Katherine Graham
Tina Hahn
Kathy Knight
Tim Walsh

Music

Don Trott, *Chair*
Julia Aubrey
Norm Easterbrook
Laurdella Foulkes-Levy
Lydia Jones
Ruth Simmons
Mike Wegener

Event Coordination

Patricia Huggins, *Chair*
Sondra Davis
Patrick Merriman
Ruth Simmons
Troy Smith
Sandi Turner
Martha Webb

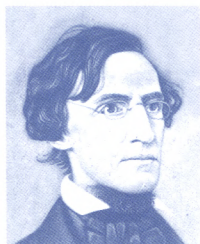
Web Site Design

Kathy Gates, *Chair*
Rebecca Cleary
Andy Harper
Shirwan Jassim
Frank Mathew
Cortez Moss
Abby Olivier
Penny Rice
Debra Riley-Huff
Brenda Robertson
Pooja Saxena
Robby Seitz
Gerald Walton

Fundraising

Wendell Weakley, *Chair*
Robert C. Khayat
Theresa Knight
Charles Noble
Donna Patton
Tim Walsh

THE CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI A LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP



George Frederick Holmes (1848-49)

Elected to serve as president when he was only 28, George Frederick Holmes is distinguished as the university's youngest president, its first president—and its most transitory president. He served only five months, due to illness in his family and difficulties in maintaining discipline on campus. Born in 1820 in Georgetown, British Guyana, Holmes was reared in England but journeyed to Canada and the United States in his late teens to teach and practice law. President Holmes was a prolific writer; many of his essays were published in the *Southern Quarterly Review* before he was 25. He taught briefly at Richmond College and the College of William and Mary before coming to The University of Mississippi in 1848. Holmes helped inspire and organize the university's Hermaean Literary Society, which existed until 1946.



Augustus Baldwin Longstreet (1849-56)

Born in 1790, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet was the first of four Yale graduates to serve as president of the university, and he was the first of three presidents to be an ordained minister. A man of many trades, Longstreet worked as a lawyer, legislator, judge and journalist in Georgia, where he started his own publication, *The Sentinel*, in Augusta. He also was a prominent author. His *Georgia Scenes*, a collection of humorous stories, was published by Harper in 1840. Longstreet served as president of Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, and of Centenary College in Shreveport, Louisiana, before being elected to the post at The University of Mississippi. During his tenure, several social fraternities were organized, the School of Law was started and a professorship of governmental science and law was added to the faculty.



Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard (1856-61)

Frederick A. P. Barnard was the university's first "chancellor" (the title was changed from "president" in 1858), and he was perhaps its most ardent and idealistic proponent. He aspired to make the university the greatest scientific institution in the world, establishing an ideal that has challenged and inspired his successors. Born in 1809, he graduated from Yale in 1828 and began teaching. In 1838, he accepted a position teaching mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Alabama, and, in 1854, he accepted a similar position at The University of Mississippi. Shortly after assuming the presidency in 1856, Barnard convinced the Legislature to appropriate funds to order the largest telescope in the world for the university and to construct an observatory for it on campus. The observatory (now called Barnard Observatory), which today

houses the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, was completed, but because of the Civil War the telescope was diverted to Chicago, where it remains today at Northwestern University. Barnard, a minister and musician, left Oxford during the Civil War and became president of Columbia University, where he remained for 25 years. He is the only University of Mississippi chancellor to be elected as an undergraduate to Phi Beta Kappa.



John Newton Waddel (1865-74)

One of the university's original trustees and faculty members, John Newton Waddel was 36 when he came to The University of Mississippi in 1848, where he remained until the Civil War. An ordained Presbyterian minister, Waddel had served as commissioner of army missions for the Confederate Army in 1863 and had preached many sermons to troops. After the war, he was a highly influential and stabilizing force for the university and the community, encouraging the revival of the Alumni

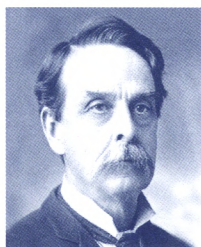
Association and student organizations. With the idea of revising the curriculum here, he visited leading universities in the North and East, ultimately achieving a new curriculum similar to that of the University of Michigan. Waddel was a graduate of the University of Georgia, where his father had served as president. He worked as a cotton farmer in Alabama, taught at the Willington Academy in South Carolina and established the Montrose Academy in Jasper County, Mississippi, before he was elected chair of the Ancient Languages Department at The University of Mississippi. He resigned the chancellorship to become secretary of education for the Presbyterian Church of the United States.



Alexander Peter Stewart (1874-87)

The only Civil War general to serve as chancellor of The University of Mississippi, Alexander Peter Stewart walked away from a \$6,000-a-year job with the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company to take the job here—which paid about \$2,500 a year. Stewart's tenure was marked by firsts. Baseball was introduced to the university in 1876. The university's first Ph.D. was granted in 1877. The university became coeducational in 1882. And the first woman faculty member was appointed in 1885. Born

in 1821, Stewart was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and he taught mathematics at Cumberland University in Tennessee before the start of the Civil War. Stewart entered the Confederate Army as a major, was promoted rapidly and was appointed lieutenant general on June 23, 1864. Stewart was a commander in the Army of Tennessee and was distinguished in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.



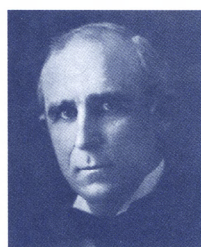
Edward Mayes (1887-91)

Edward Mayes was the first native Mississippian and the first University of Mississippi alumnus to become chancellor of the university. Born in Hinds County, Mississippi, in 1846, Mayes served as a private in the Fourth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry during the Civil War. When the university reopened after the war, Mayes was the first non-Oxford student to arrive—in October 1865. He was one of only 193 students enrolled at the university that year. After graduating in 1868, Mayes practiced law in Coffeeville and Oxford. He was selected to teach law at the university in 1877. During his tenure, Ventress Hall was constructed as the university's first library building. Mayes returned to his law practice at the end of his term, and he later served as dean of the Millsaps School of Law. Among his most notable writings is a history of education in Mississippi.



Robert Burwell Fulton (1892-1906)

Another University of Mississippi alumnus, Robert Burwell Fulton served as chancellor longer than any of his predecessors and deserves credit for establishing the School of Engineering (1900), the School of Education (1903) and the School of Medicine (1903). Born in 1849 in Sumter County, Alabama, Fulton graduated with honors from The University of Mississippi in 1869. After a teaching stint in Alabama and New Orleans, Fulton returned to Oxford in 1871 as assistant professor of physics and astronomy. He achieved full professor status in 1875 and was the first director of the Mississippi Weather Service. His leadership was largely responsible for the organization of the National Association of State Universities; he served as its president for five consecutive years. During Fulton's tenure, football was introduced to the university (1893), and the university's first printed annual was published (1897). Its name, *The Ole Miss*, soon became synonymous with The University of Mississippi.



Andrew Armstrong Kincannon (1907-14)

Born in Noxubee County in 1859, Andrew Armstrong Kincannon was the second Mississippi native to serve as the university's chief administrator. Striving to make The University of Mississippi a progressive school, he pointed to other top state schools around the country, such as the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin, to inspire an attitude of enthusiasm and growth. After graduating from the National Normal University of Ohio in 1884, Kincannon taught at Mississippi A&M College (now Mississippi State University), was superintendent of the new public school system in Meridian and was president of the Industrial Institute and College (now Mississippi University for Women) before being elected chancellor of Ole Miss. During his tenure, the university grew in size and reputation: Some of its younger graduates were among the first of a growing list of Rhodes Scholars; the School of Pharmacy opened

in 1908; and, in 1911, *The Mississippian*, the university's student newspaper, was started under the auspices of the YMCA and two literary societies. But there was increasing animosity in the Legislature toward the university: Fraternities and sororities were banished by law in 1912.



Joseph Neely Powers (1914-24; 1930-32)

Joseph Neely Powers is perhaps best-known as an educator for his role in establishing the agricultural high schools that would become the basis for the community college system in Mississippi. A native of Havana, Alabama, Powers was born in 1869. He taught in several rural schools and later served as a principal and superintendent. Governor James K. Vardaman appointed Powers as state superintendent of education, a post to which he was subsequently elected. Powers enjoyed enormous popularity as chancellor of The University of Mississippi, although he was subjected to scandal and political favoritism during the political administrations of Governor Bilbo and Governor Russell. He was voted out of office by the university's trustees in 1924 but was reappointed for a brief, turbulent period in the early 1930s. Powers is credited with the establishment of the School of Commerce. In another notable action, he permitted William Faulkner, the future Nobel Prize winner, to enroll at Ole Miss without a high-school diploma—as a special student.



Alfred Hume (1924-30; 1932-35)

Alfred Hume was the first University of Mississippi chancellor to possess an earned doctorate, and he was perhaps one of the most dedicated to the university, devoting nearly 60 years of his life to the school. A Tennessee native born in 1866, Hume began teaching mathematics and astronomy at The University of Mississippi immediately after he received his doctorate from Vanderbilt University. Besides serving two terms as chancellor, he was called upon three additional times to serve as acting chancellor. Hume made many enduring contributions to the university. In 1927, he organized the graduate program into an administrative entity of its own. He started a significant building program, which included plans for the construction of Fulton Chapel, Bondurant Hall, the gymnasium, the high-school building, Lewis Hall, the School of Law, the cafeteria, six dormitories for men, one women's dormitory, Hemingway Stadium and the Field House. Fraternities were allowed to reorganize. Most significantly, however, Hume is credited with preventing Governor Theodore G. Bilbo from moving the university to Jackson.



Alfred Benjamin Butts (1935-46)

A recognized scholar and law professor, Alfred Benjamin Butts was born in 1890. He received a B.S. degree from Mississippi A&M College in 1911 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1920. While head of the Department of Education and Sociology at A&M, he spent summers teaching at numerous universities around the country, including at Yale, where he earned a law degree in 1930. Butts' most daunting task upon assuming the chancellorship in 1935 was to restore the university's accreditation, which had been lost during the Bilbo administration. This was achieved in 1941. Butts is credited with pulling the university through the Great Depression. To his credit, a substantial amount of construction was achieved despite economic difficulties: the Student Union (Weir Hall), the Physics and Astronomy Building (Lewis Hall), 21 new faculty houses, and 17 sorority and fraternity houses. Also during Butts' term, the name "Rebels" was selected for the football team.



John Davis Williams (1946-68)

John Davis Williams was chancellor for 22 years, and his influence on the university was profound. During the years of growth after World War II, he reorganized the administrative structure of the rapidly expanding university. He kept the university open and stabilized during the difficult period of integration in 1962. He saw the university experience a revival of athletics (the football teams were consistently successful during his term as chancellor). He helped the university celebrate its Centennial (an event highlighted by the publication of J. Allen Cabaniss' *A History of The University of Mississippi*). A Kentucky native born in 1902, Williams was the first and only chancellor to hold the Ed.D. (Doctor of Education) degree. In 1955, he oversaw the establishment of the Medical Center campus in Jackson and the transition from a two-year medical program to a four-year school that was fully accredited. Three years later (1958), the School of Nursing was added on the Jackson campus. Doctoral programs were authorized in biology, physics, political science and psychology, and Carrier Scholarships were established to attract the best students. Also during his long tenure, the university built an alumni headquarters and celebrated its unique relationship with William Faulkner.



Porter Lee Fortune, Jr. (1968-84)

Porter Lee Fortune, Jr., was chancellor during a period of remarkable growth and development. Born in 1920, Fortune served as a naval officer during World War II and saw action in the South Pacific, where he was awarded the Bronze Star. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he joined the faculty at Mississippi Southern College (now the University of Southern Mississippi), where he later served as dean of the university and graduate school. During his first 10 years as chancellor of The University of Mississippi, Fortune saw enrollment increase by 40 percent and black enrollment increase from 17 students to 733 students.

Fortune is remembered for helping to smooth the way for both black and white students during the civil rights movement. During his administration, funds were finalized for the construction of the Ole Miss Union; the Turner Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center; the athletic dormitory; the chemistry building (Coulter Hall); Dorothy Crosby Hall; the Kate Skipwith Teaching Museum; Anderson Hall; the Lamar Law Center; and the J. D. Williams Library addition. The schools of Health Related Professions and Dentistry were added to the Medical Center during his chancellorship, as was the School of Accountancy on the Oxford campus. New programs under his administration included women's studies, Afro-American studies, communicative disorders, social work and court reporting. Other legacies of the Fortune administration include The University of Mississippi Foundation, the Chancellor's Trust and the Alumni Hall of Fame. But Fortune may be best-remembered for promoting the development of the eastern part of the campus as a culture center—including the acquisition of Rowan Oak, the William Faulkner property, and the Skipwith property—which attracts visitors and scholars from around the world.



Robert Gerald Turner (1984-95)

The second youngest of the university's chancellors and the only one of Native American ancestry, Gerald Turner is credited with boosting the university's enrollment and with significantly increasing endowment funds. Spearheading the university's first capital campaign solely for academic enrichment and following that with a campaign to raise funds to bring athletics facilities to SEC standards, Turner oversaw a private fundraising effort that resulted in gifts to Ole Miss of more than \$100 million. During his chancellorship, the university's endowment increased from \$8 million to \$64 million. A Texan, Turner received his Ph.D. in psychology in 1975 from the University of Texas at Austin. He advanced rapidly through a succession of teaching and administrative positions at Pepperdine University and later served as vice president for executive affairs at the University of Oklahoma before being named chancellor of The University of Mississippi. During his administration, seven new academic programs were introduced and six federally funded national centers were established: the Jamie L. Whitten National Center for Physical Acoustics, the National Center for the Development of Natural Products, the Marine Mineral Research Institute, the Center for Computational Hydroscience and Engineering, the National Food Service Management Institute and the Center for Water and Wetlands Resources. The Mississippi Supercomputing Center was established on campus, and externally funded research programs increased more than 300 percent. Twelve Barnard Distinguished Professorships were created from private funds, and the university's 23rd Rhodes Scholar, Mississippi's first African-American honoree, was named. Minority enrollment increased 85 percent, and the university received two Peterson Awards for Excellence in Graduate Admissions for Minority Students. More than \$200 million in new construction was completed, initiated or approved on the Oxford and Jackson campuses prior to his departure to become president of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, in May 1995.



Robert Conrad Khayat (1995-2009)

A respected academician and administrator, Robert Khayat was a professor of law and served as associate dean of the School of Law, vice chancellor for university affairs and director of the Sesquicentennial before being named chancellor of The University of Mississippi in 1995. He received his bachelor's degree in education from Ole Miss in 1961 and graduated with honors in his Ole Miss law school class in 1966.

As a student-athlete, Khayat demonstrated that athletes can succeed academically and be active in student life. During his undergraduate years, he was tapped for membership in ODK, was active in the YMCA and served on ASB committees. Named an Academic All-American football player in 1959, he led the nation in kick-scoring in 1958 and 1959 and was selected to play in the 1960 College All-Star game. He played for the Washington Redskins from 1960-64 and was a member of the 1961 NFL Pro Bowl team.

Khayat joined the Ole Miss faculty in 1969 as a law professor. While on leave from Ole Miss during 1980-81, he earned a master's degree in law from Yale University on a Sterling Fellowship. He returned as a law professor in 1981, advancing to the position of associate dean. He served as Ole Miss vice chancellor for university affairs from 1984-89. On leave from the university, he became the first president of the NCAA Foundation with a mission of promoting academic and personal development opportunities for college athletes.

He returned as law professor in 1992 and later began chairing the university's 150th anniversary celebration. The School of Law student body chose Khayat as its 1993-94 Outstanding Law Professor of the Year, and the school's *Mississippi Law Journal* staff established a scholarship in his name in 1995.

He has served as Oxford-Lafayette County Chamber of Commerce president and was named Oxford's Citizen of the Year. The National Football Foundation presented him with the Distinguished American Award in 1987 and 1989. He also was featured in the 1987-88 and 1988-89 NFL yearbooks for achieving success after football, where he was cited as "one of the NFL's best examples of a successful scholar-athlete."

During his 14 years as chancellor, Khayat made an indelible impact on the university through enhancing the learning environment, increasing enrollment and heading two capital campaigns generating almost \$775 million in private support. The university created the Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College, Croft Institute for International Studies, Lott Leadership Institute and Winter Institute for Racial Reconciliation while he was chancellor.

Khayat spearheaded the effort that resulted in UM's becoming the first public institution of higher learning in Mississippi chosen for a Phi Beta Kappa chapter, thus establishing a climate of excellence for all endeavors at The University of Mississippi. Also during his tenure, Ole Miss hosted a presidential debate, announced its 25th Rhodes Scholar, inaugurated the first black president of the alumni association and won two Cotton Bowls.

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The University of Mississippi gratefully acknowledges the following alumni and friends who provided support with Investiture-level gifts through March 29, 2010, for the Inauguration of Chancellor Daniel W. Jones.

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ALMA MATER

Way down South in Mississippi, There's a spot that ever calls
Where among the hills enfolded, Stand Old Alma Mater's halls.
Where the trees lift high their branches, To the whisp'ring southern breeze
There Ole Miss is calling, calling, To our hearts fond memories.

With united hearts we praise thee, All our loyalty is thine,
And we hail thee, Alma Mater, May thy light forever shine;
May it brighter grow and brighter, And with deep affection true,
Our thoughts shall ever cluster 'round thee, Dear Old Red and Blue.

May thy fame throughout the nation, Through thy sons and daughters grow,
May thy name forever waken, In our hearts a tender glow,
May thy counsel and thy spirit, Ever keep us one in this,
That our own shall be thine honor, Now and ever, dear Ole Miss.

Words by Mrs. A. W. Kahle

Music by W. F. Kahle